

## Chapter (1)

### Physics of MOSFET Transistor

- ⇒ MOSFET structure
- ⇒ MOSFET operation
- ⇒ MOSFET characteristics
- ⇒ MOSFET models
  - ☀ Large signal model
  - ☀ Small signal model

Center Shah

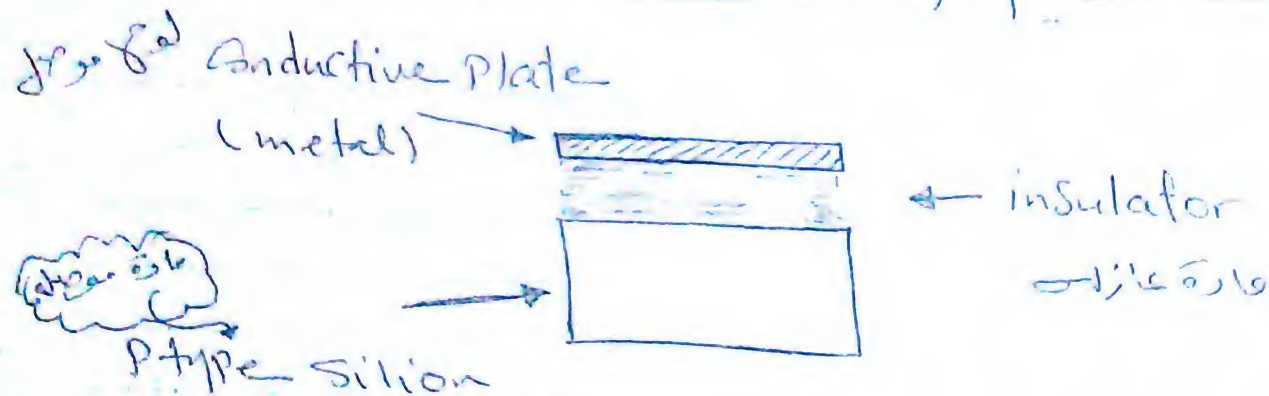
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ



في هذا الباب سوف نتعرف على نوعين من الترانزستور (transistor) وهما MOSFET وهذا النوع له مميزات في الاستخدام عن BJT، سوف نذكر في هذا الباب تعريفهم و (اسم) و (عمل) BJT من التركيب (Structure) و العمل (Operation) وسوف نقوم بإيجاد model الخاص به لكي يتم عمل analysis

## تركيب BJT Structure of MOSFET

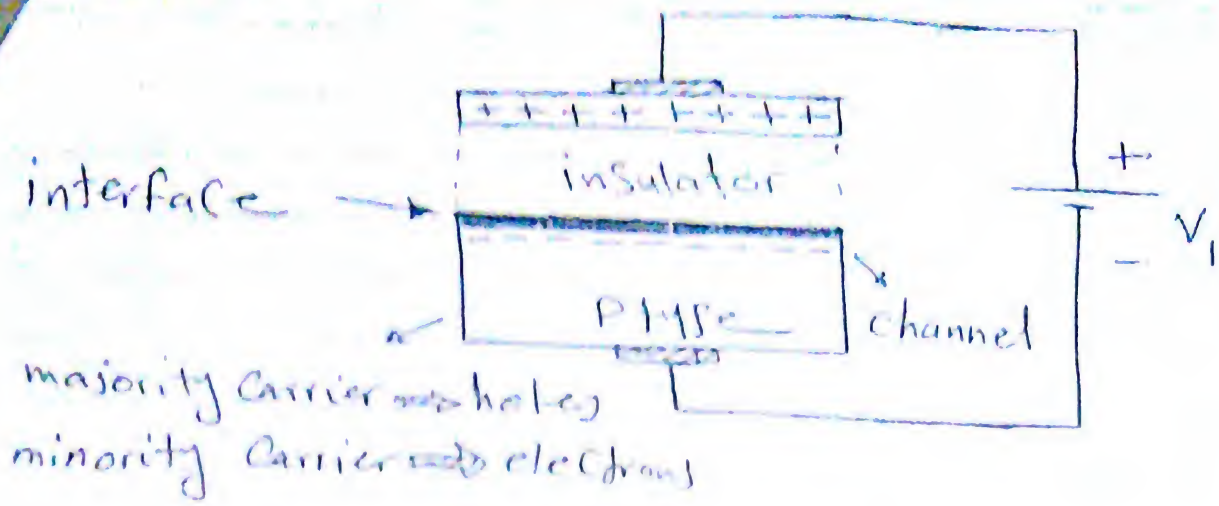
في هذا الباب سوف نتعرف على التركيب والاسم للترانزستور وسوف نقوم بعمل analysis له وسوف نقوم بعمل analysis له وسوف نقوم بعمل analysis له



نلاحظ من الشكل السابق أنه يعمل كـ (Capacitor)

What happen if a potential difference is applied?  
ماذا يحدث لو قمنا بتطبيق فرق جهد على الألواح أو الشكل السابق  
كما في الشكل التالي.





- Positive charge is placed on the top plate.  
الشحنات الموجبة سوف توفر على البنية الموجبة.

- Positive charge attracts negative charge

(electrons) from P-type.  
هذه الشحنات الموجبة سوف تجذب الإلكترونات السالبة الموجودة في

Center Share

P-type

- Channel of free electrons may be created at the interface between the insulator and P-type

Silicon.

سوف تكون قناة من الإلكترونات الحرة عند سطح السيليكون.

بين البارة العازلة وقارة السيليكون.

وهذه الإلكترونات السالبة سوف تشكل Good Conductive Path

ما عموماً جيد لكونه electron density الموجودة كبيرة في

هذه Channel.



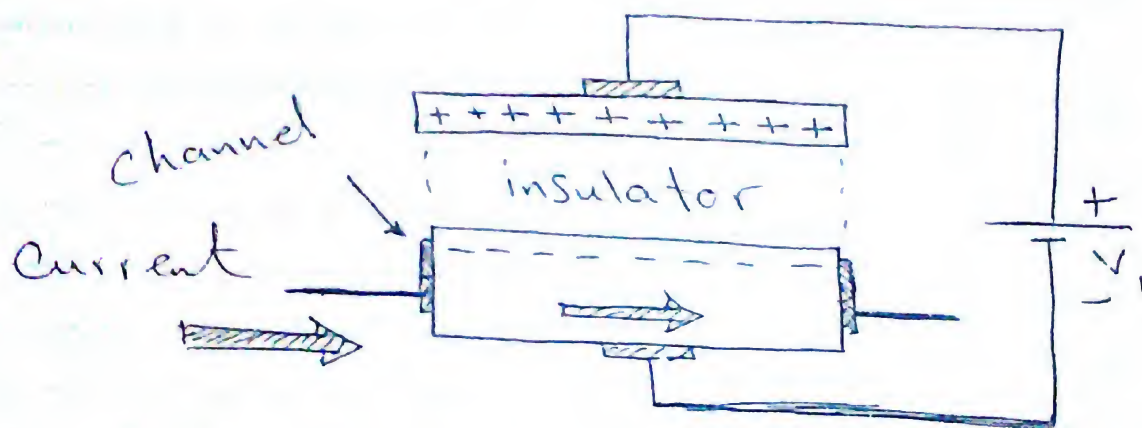
the density of electrons in the channel varies with  $V_1$ .

كثافة الإلكترونات في القناة تتغير مع  $V_1$

$$\phi = C V$$

$\phi$  → potential  
 $C$  → Capacitance between two plates  
 $V$  → the voltage difference between two plates.

في القناة، الجهد بين البوابتين يتحكم في كثافة الإلكترونات في القناة.



في القناة، الجهد بين البوابتين يتحكم في كثافة الإلكترونات في القناة.

### Center Share

$V_1$  Control the current by adjusting the resistivity of channel.

لذلك الجهد  $V_1$  يتحكم في تيار القناة عن طريق تغيير مقاومتها.

channel - لذلك الجهد بين البوابتين يتحكم في تيار القناة.

Voltage Controlled Current Source





$$\Phi = C V$$

Control

↓

must be maximized

$C \Rightarrow$  maximized (reducing the thickness of dielectric) استخدمت في

$< 20 \text{ \AA}$  (today)

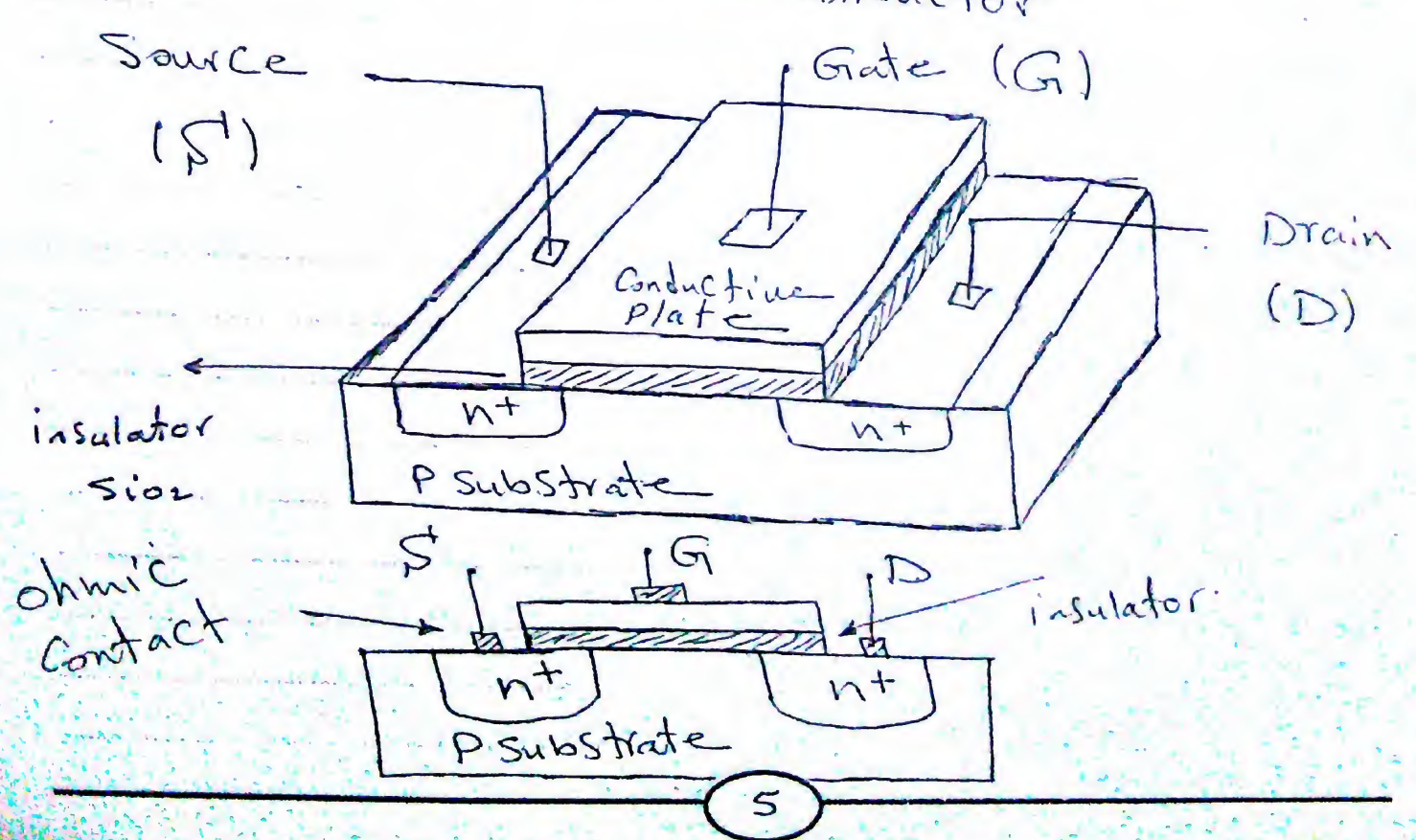
MOSFET من صنع

### MOSFET Structure

# MOSFET

Center Share

metal      oxide      semiconductor      field effect      Transistor





في الشكل، البنية الأساسية

• Gate → Conductive Plate (لوحة موصلة)

• Substrate → P-type Silicon

To allow current flow through it.

• channel (قناة) لنقل التيار، لنقل الشحنات

• Source & Drain

Center Share

heavily doped n-type regions ( $n^+$ )

• doping (تطعيم) n-type regions

Source → Provide charge carriers

• (توفير حاملات الشحنة)

Drain → absorb charge carriers

Source (مصدر) و Drain (مصرف)

• electrical insulator material → Silicon dioxide

Substrate & Gate (SiO<sub>2</sub>)

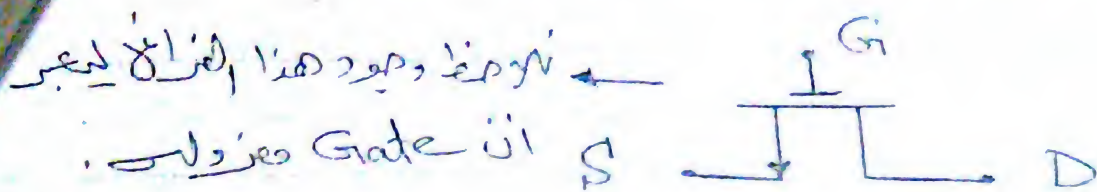
• channel (قناة) لنقل التيار، لنقل الشحنات

• (electrons) (إلكترونات) لنقل التيار، لنقل الشحنات

N MOSFET = nchannel MOSFET



# Symbol of NMOSFET



Source لوجوده

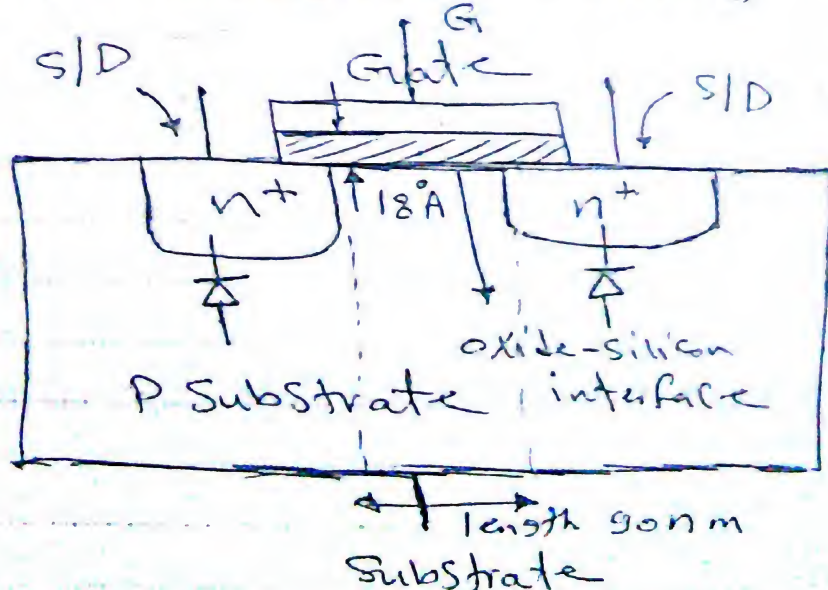
## Notes . ملاحظات

- Gate Plate  $\Rightarrow$  Good Conductor in fact realized by Poly Silicon (low resistivity)
- dielectric layer between the gate and Substrate  $\Rightarrow$  Silicon dioxide ( $SiO_2$ )

## Center Share

نرمط ان Drain & Source في Type

- PN Junctions (or) Diodes  $\Rightarrow$  Substrate



مناطق كوسنجر  
(Source/Drain)  
لهم انه ليعبر الفترع  
القائم



نوعه من الترانزستور، MOSFET في الحقيقة

Source & Drain & Gate & Substrate  $\leftarrow$  (terminals)

لترانزستور

• For Proper operation of transistor must

be these Junction reversed biased.

في هذا MOSFET يجب أن تكون الجunctions عكسًا

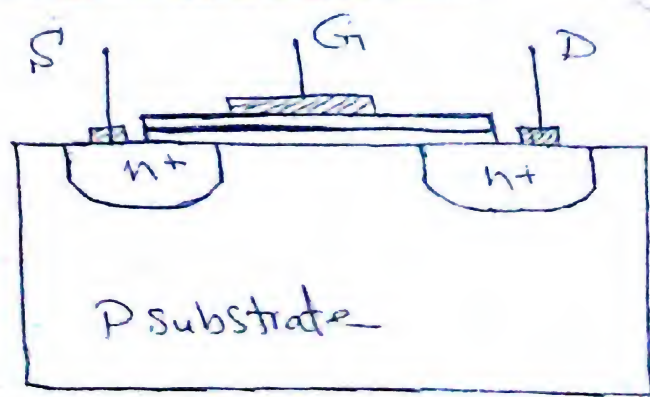
موجبة. reverse Junctions في

Source  $\rightarrow$  Substrate. يجب أن يكون D أعلى في

الجهد. في MOSFET الجهد العكسي

الترانزستور

## Operation of MOSFET



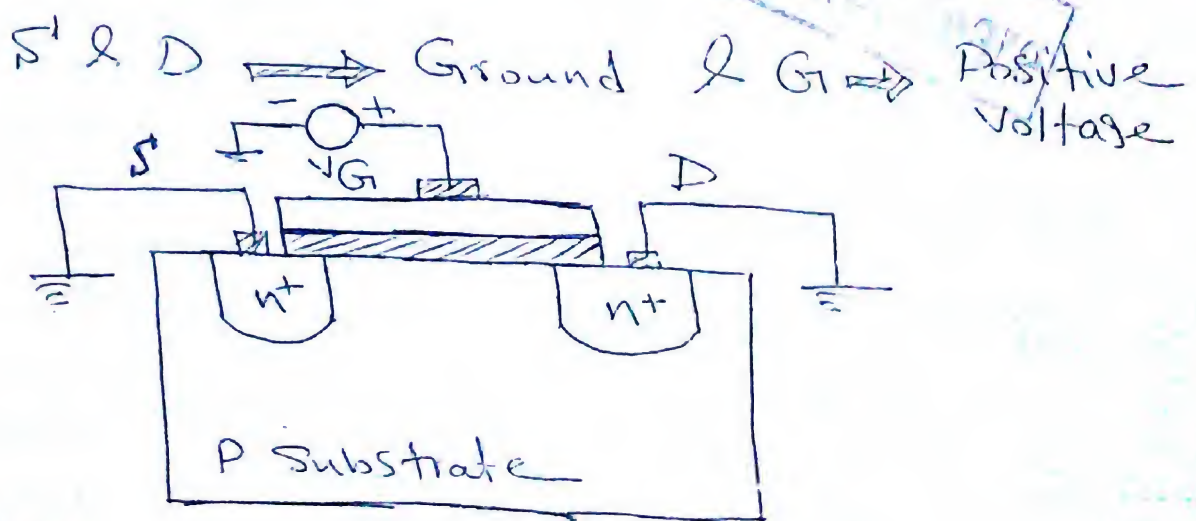
• MOSFET conduct current between Source and Drain if the channel of electrons is created

في الترانزستور، إذا تم إنشاء قناة للإلكترونات بين D و S، يمكن أن يتدفق التيار



- Channel making when the gate voltage sufficiently positive
- channel is formed in the Gate region
- Gate current is not zero
- $\text{SiO}_2$  substrate is not in the Gate region

Source and drain are grounded and applied a positive voltage to the gate.

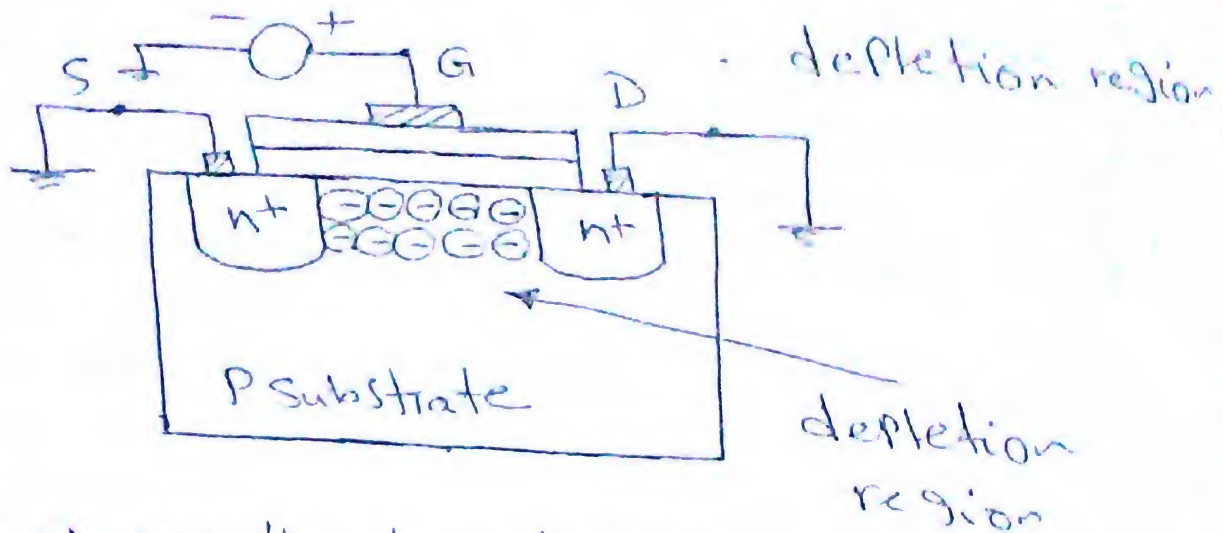


- $V_G$  rises Positive charge on the gate
- $V_G$  increased from Zero the Positive charge on the gate repels the holes in the substrate



so that exposing negative ions and creating depletion region.

مع زيادة  $V_G$ ، إشارات الموجبة على Gate سوف تترك holes في substrate وتترك أيونات سالبة مكونة depletion region.



ملاحظة

Note  $\Rightarrow$  negative ions immobile charge

Center Share

هذه الحالة لا يوجد channel لذلك لا يوجد مرور لتيار.

No Current Can flow from Source to Drain

$\therefore$  MOSFET is off

• Can the Source Substrate and drain Substrate Junctions Carry Current in this mode?

الPN Junctions التي تتكون بين السيليكون والـ SiO<sub>2</sub> لا يمكن أن تمرر التيار.

To avoid this effect substrate tied to zero

$\therefore$  Diodes not forward Biased



- What happens as  $V_G$  increases?

ماذا يحدث مع زيادة  $V_G$  ؟

more negative ions are increased so that region under the oxide becomes deeper.

depletion سوف تزداد الأيونات السالبة وبذلك تزداد depletion region

- Does this means the transistor never turns on? - off

No. if  $V_G$  becomes sufficient Positive

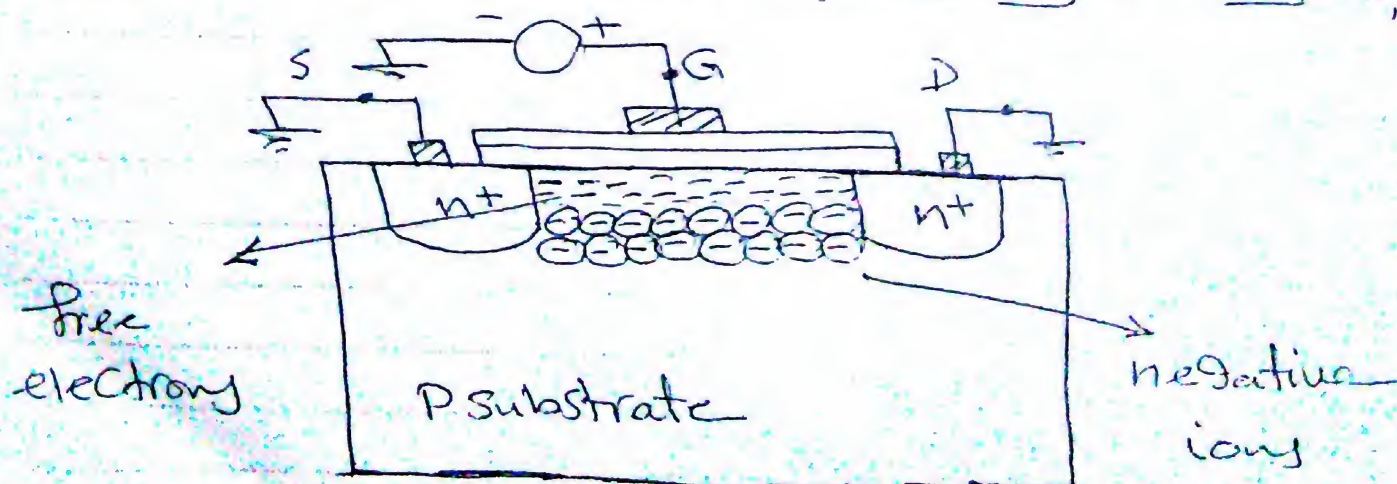
Center Share

عندما تصبح  $V_G$  موجبة كافية

free electrons are attracted to the oxide

Silicon interface forming a conductive

channel. القناة سوف تتكون بحدوث













## MOSFET as a variable resistor

channel between S and D as resistor. the value of this resistor changes with Gate Voltage.

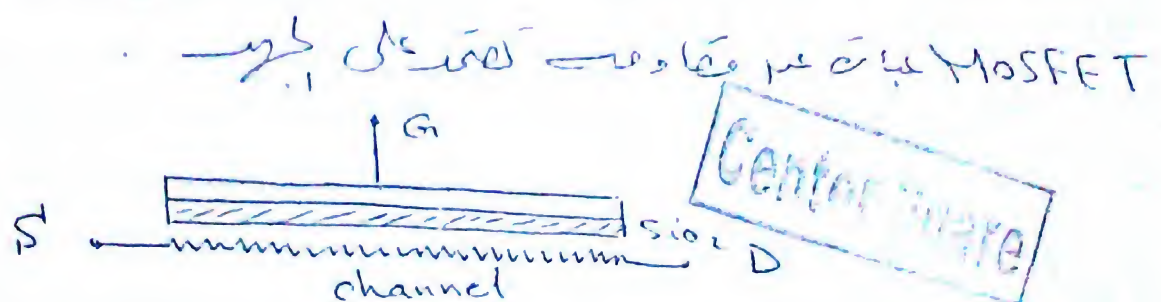
Drain (D) ← channel (Source) (S)

(Gate Voltage)  $V_G$  →

$V_G \uparrow \Rightarrow$  density of electron  $\uparrow$

$\Rightarrow$  channel resistor  $\downarrow$

(i.e) MOSFET is voltage dependent resistor



EX. 1.1

الجزء

in the vicinity of a wireless base station the signal received by a cell phone may become very strong.

ممكن

Possibly "saturating" the circuits and Prohibiting Proper operation.

الحد الأقصى

الحد الأقصى

Devise a variable gain circuit that lowers the signal level as the cell phone

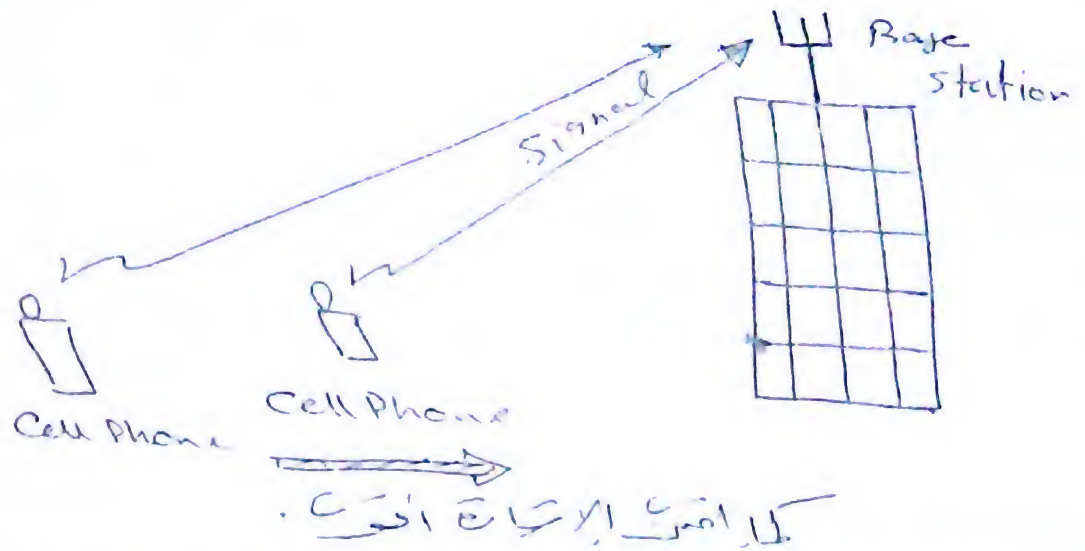
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المستوى



approaches the Base station.

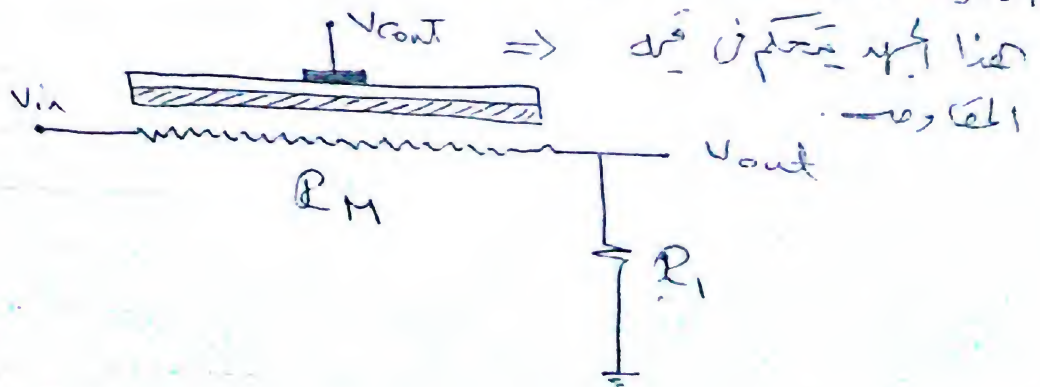
### Solution



هذا المثال توضيح بين استخدام MOSFET Variable resistor  
 هذا المحول كلما اقترب من المحطات سوف تكون الإشارة أقوى مما يؤدي  
 إلى دمار أو تلف الدوائر الموجودة داخل المحطات لذلك نحتاج باستخدام  
 دائرة تعمل على خفض هذا الإشارة. (نستخدم MOSFET)  
 كـ مقاومة متغيرة.

Center Share

using MOSFET as Voltage Controlled resistor





$$V_{out} = V_{in} * \frac{R_1}{R_M + R_1}$$

$V_{cont} \downarrow \Rightarrow$  density of electron in channel  $\downarrow$

$R_M \uparrow \Rightarrow V_{out} \downarrow$

(attenuator)  $\leftarrow$   $\frac{R_1}{R_M + R_1}$

Note:-

may be using MOSFET as voltage dependent

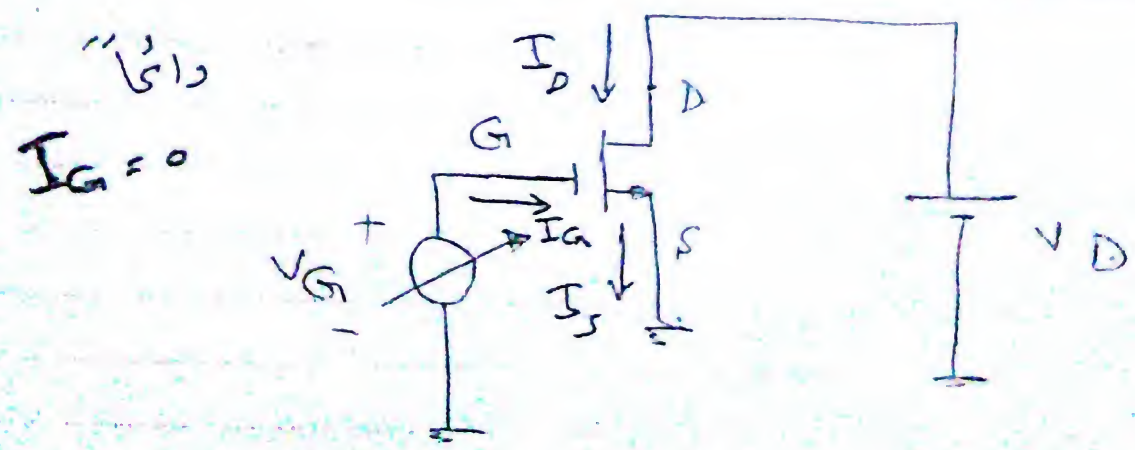
resistor in "Variable gain Amplifier"

استخدام MOSFET كمتغير في الدائرة Amplifier

Center Share  $\frac{R_1}{R_M + R_1}$  (gain) متغير

## MOSFET characteristic Curve

### \* $I_D - V_G$ characteristic Curve



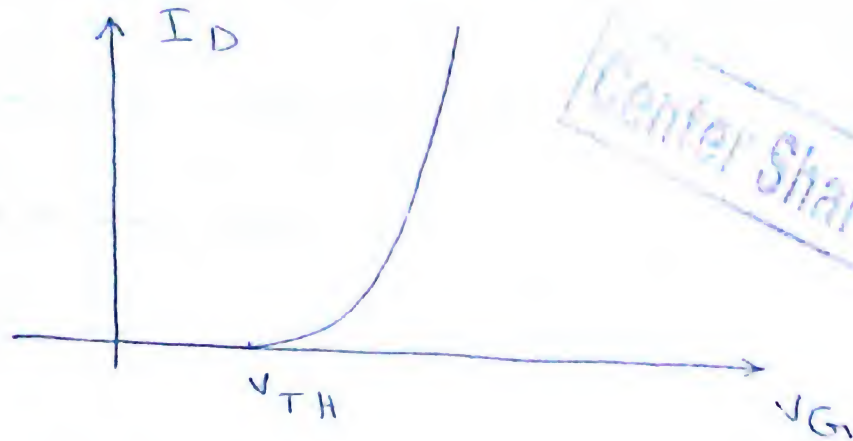
\* if  $V_G < V_{TH} \Rightarrow$  no channel exists (channel لا يوجد)



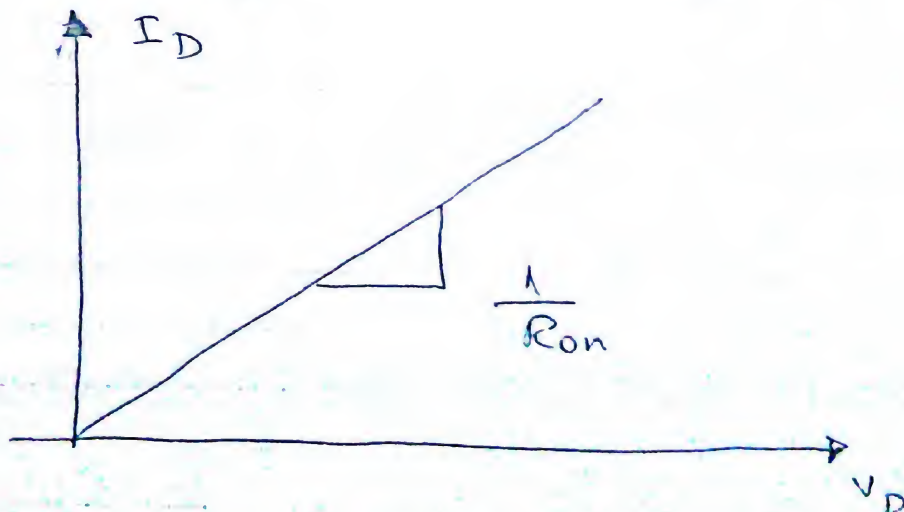
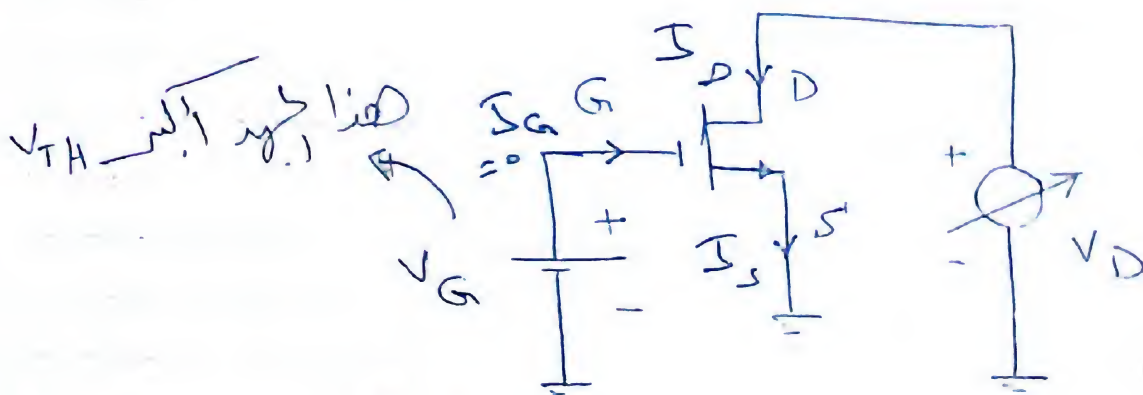
∴ MOSFET off

∴  $I_D = 0 \rightarrow (V_D)$  are not in

\* if  $V_{G1} > V_{TH}$  ∴  $I_D > 0$



\*  $I_D - V_D$  characteristic curve





Source-Drain Path  $\Rightarrow$  (Simple resistor)

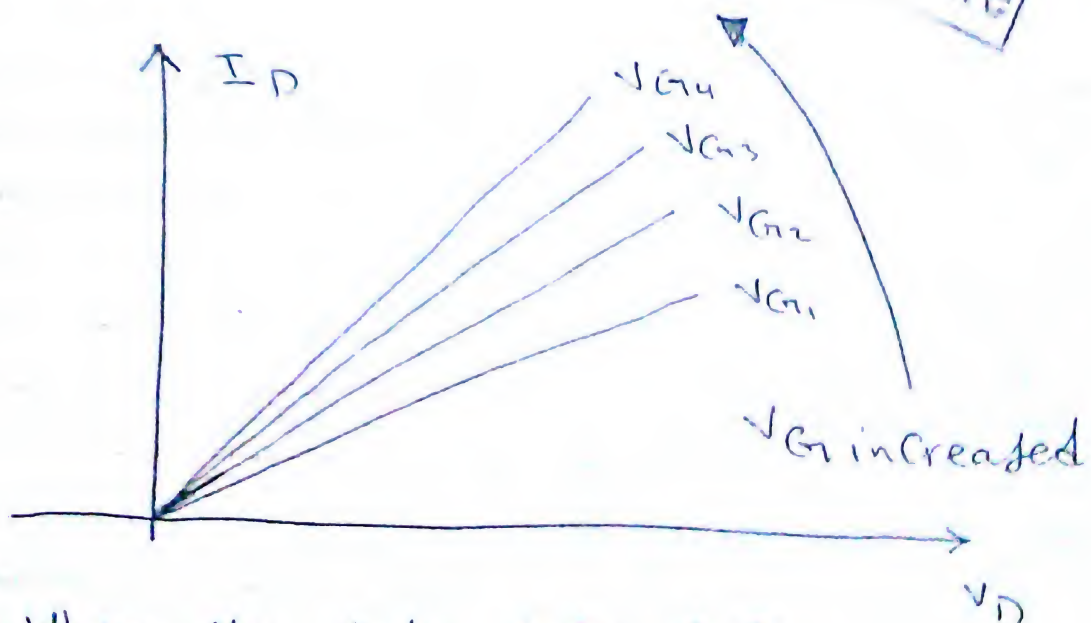
$R_{on} \equiv$  "on resistor" of MOSFET

on-resistor ( $R_{on}$ )  $\equiv$  resistor between the source and drain. (Drain)  $\rightarrow$  (Source)

\* What happen for  $I_D$  &  $V_D$  c/c when

$V_G$  is increased. ( $V_G$   $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $I_D$   $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $R_{on}$   $\downarrow$ )

$\therefore V_G \uparrow \Rightarrow$  electron density of channel  $\uparrow$   
 $\therefore R_{on} \downarrow \therefore \text{slope} = \frac{1}{R_{on}}$   $\uparrow$  (Gate voltage)



Where  $V_{G1} < V_{G2} < V_{G3} < V_{G4}$

Note:- How about the Transport mechanism in MOSFET ? MOSFET  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{Transistor}$



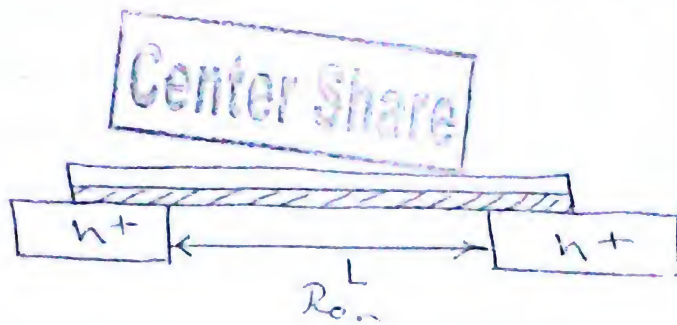
ملاحظة: أن يكون جهد على  $V_{GS}$  طرف (D) و (S) من الجهد (drift)   
 و يكون الجهد على طرف (channel) لذلك يتم الجهد من طرف (drift)

EX. 1.2

Sketch  $I_D$  vs  $V_G$  and  $I_D$  vs  $V_D$  characteristics for  
 (a) different channel lengths.  
 (b) different oxide thickness.

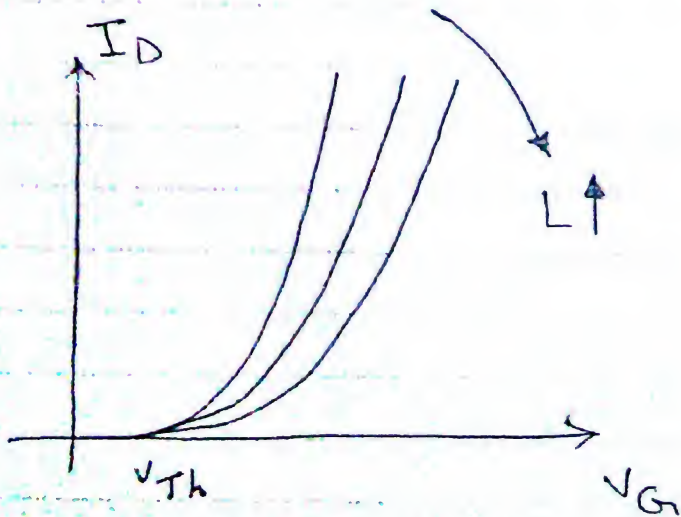
Solution

(a)

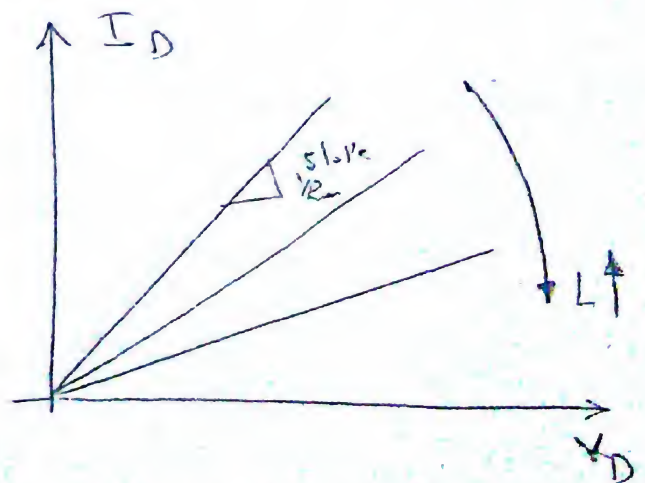


$$R_{on} = \frac{\beta L}{A} \rightarrow \text{channel length}$$

$$\therefore L \uparrow \quad R_{on} \uparrow \quad \therefore \text{Slope} = \frac{1}{R_{on}} \downarrow$$



$I_D$  -  $V_G$  c/c



$I_D$  -  $V_D$  c/c

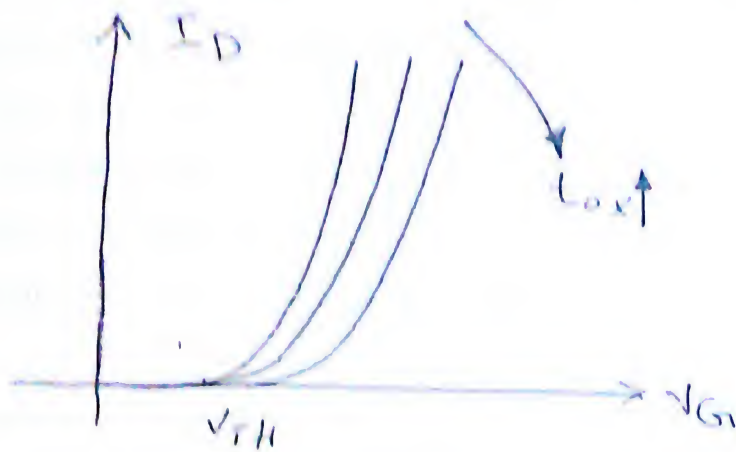


(b) different oxide thickness

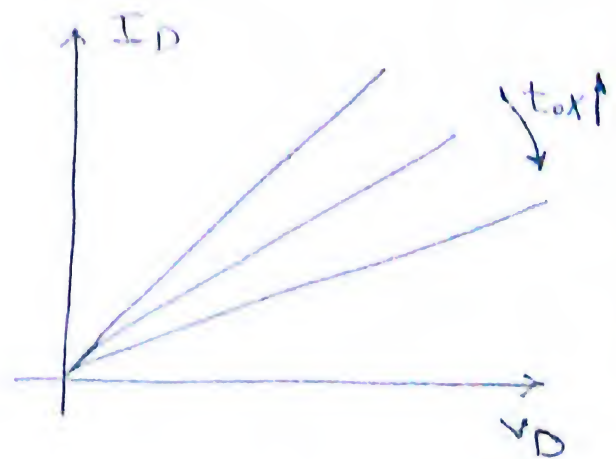
$$\frac{1}{t_{ox}} \propto C_{ox}$$

$t_{ox} \uparrow \Rightarrow C \downarrow$  (Capacitance between the Gate and Silicon substrate)

$$\therefore \Phi = C \cdot V \downarrow \Rightarrow R_{on} \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{slope} \downarrow$$



$I_D - V_{G1}$  c/c

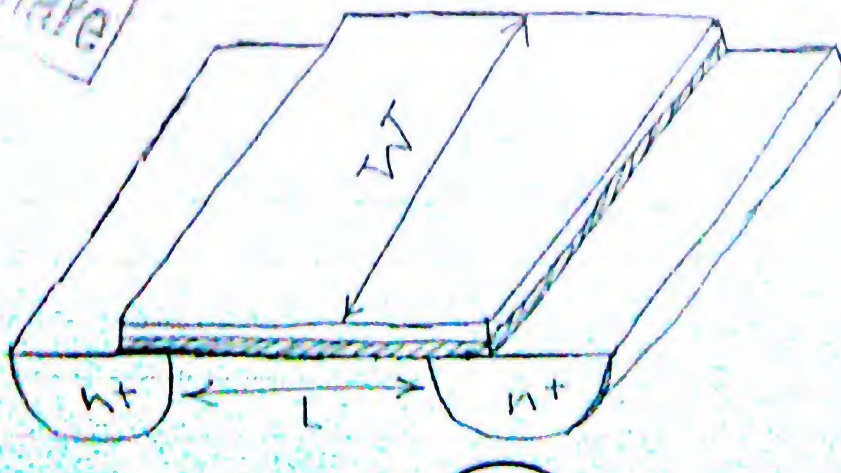


$I_D - V_D$  c/c

$W$  (c/c)  $\Rightarrow$  width of Transistor or Gate width.

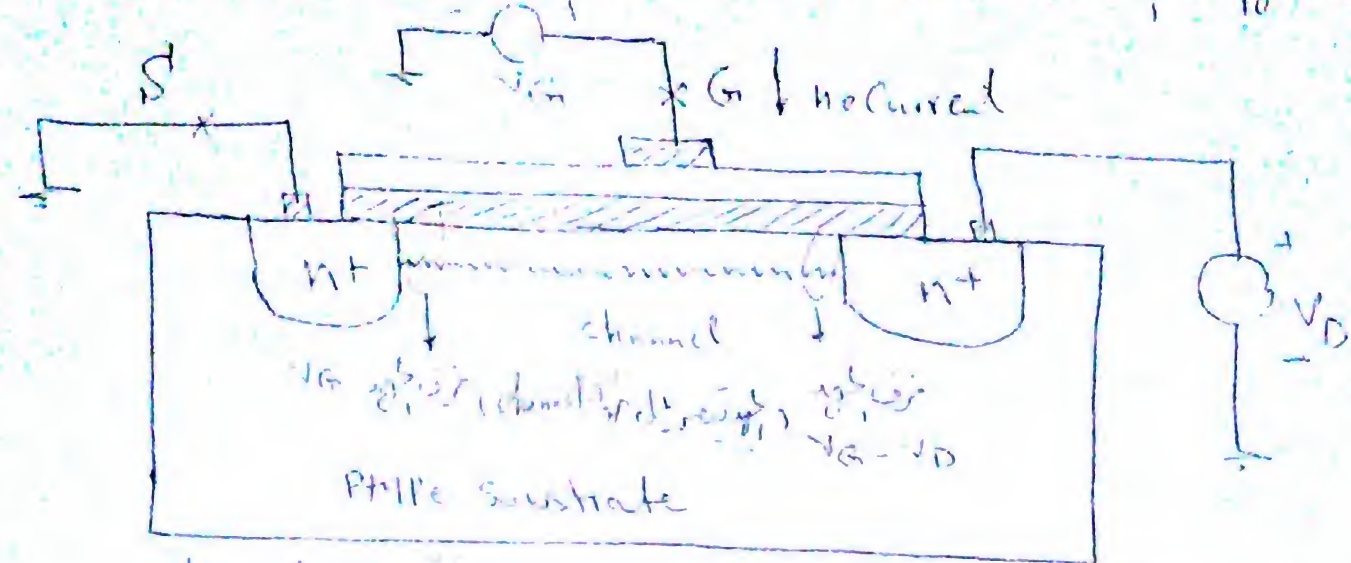
Center Gate

$W$   $\Rightarrow$  width of Transistor or Gate width.





To understand this effect.



channel is formed when  $V_G > V_{TH}$  and it is called

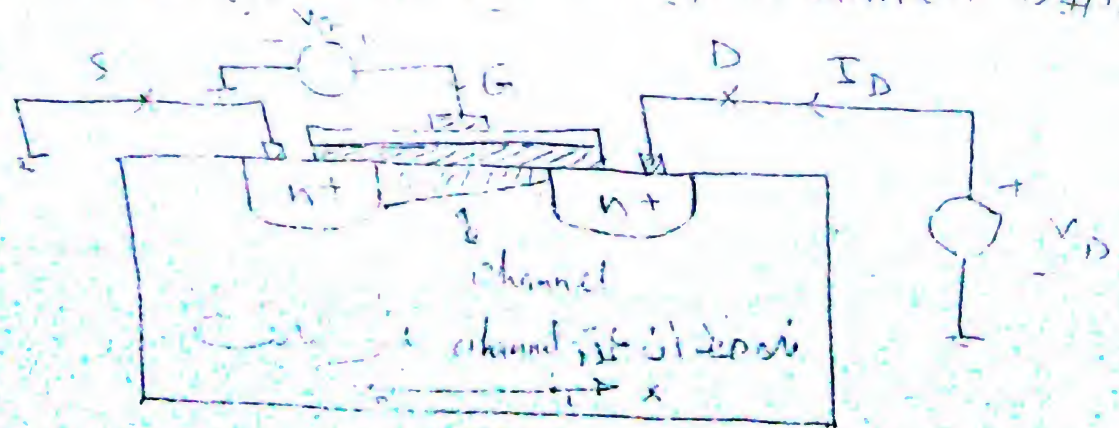
When  $V_G > V_{TH}$  the MOSFET acts as voltage dependent

resistor. The MOSFET is called a voltage dependent resistor.

The channel depth is not uniform, it is called 'Center Share'.

**Center Share**

(Constant)  $V_G$  (Gate voltage) (Gate). The channel depth is not uniform, it is called 'Center Share'. The channel depth is not uniform, it is called 'Center Share'.





$(V_G - V(x)) > V_{TH}$  in some channel  $\rightarrow$  Si Si channel

channel depth  $\downarrow$

When  $V_D$  (increased)  $\uparrow$

$\therefore$  the channel depth decreases at drain

When  $V_G - V_D = V_{TH}$

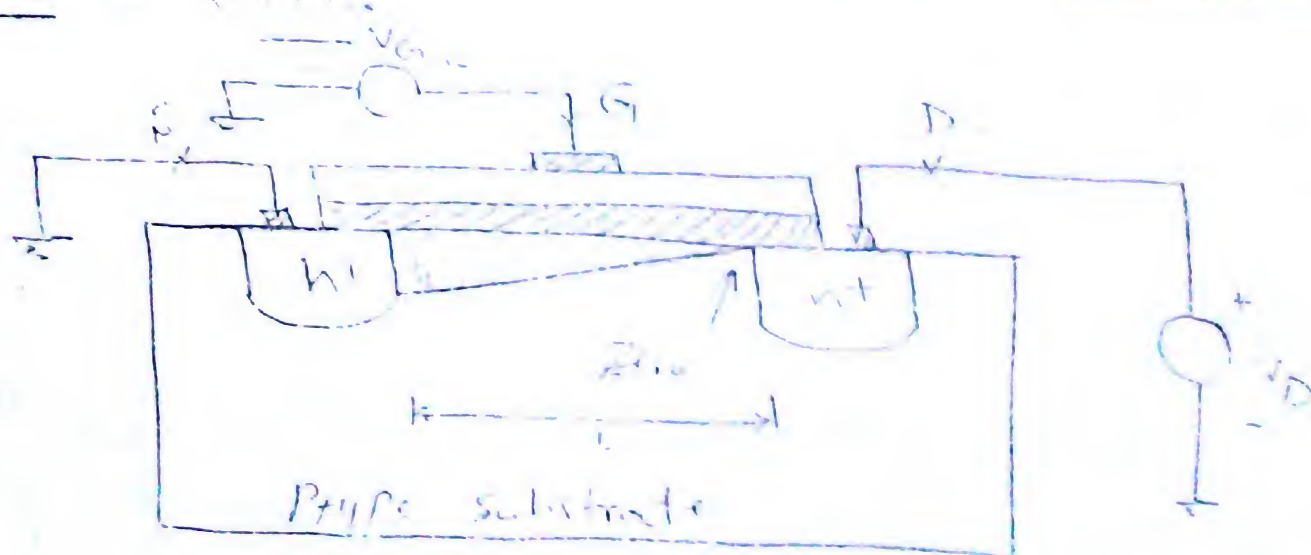
$\therefore$  the channel depth at the drain end decreases to almost zero

**Center Share**

1. Pinch off Drain  $\rightarrow$  channel width  $(D) \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore$  the channel is  $\rightarrow$  Si  $(V_G - V_D) = V_{TH}$

$\therefore$  the channel is said to be Pinched off



Pinch off at

$$V_G - V_D = V_{TH}$$

or

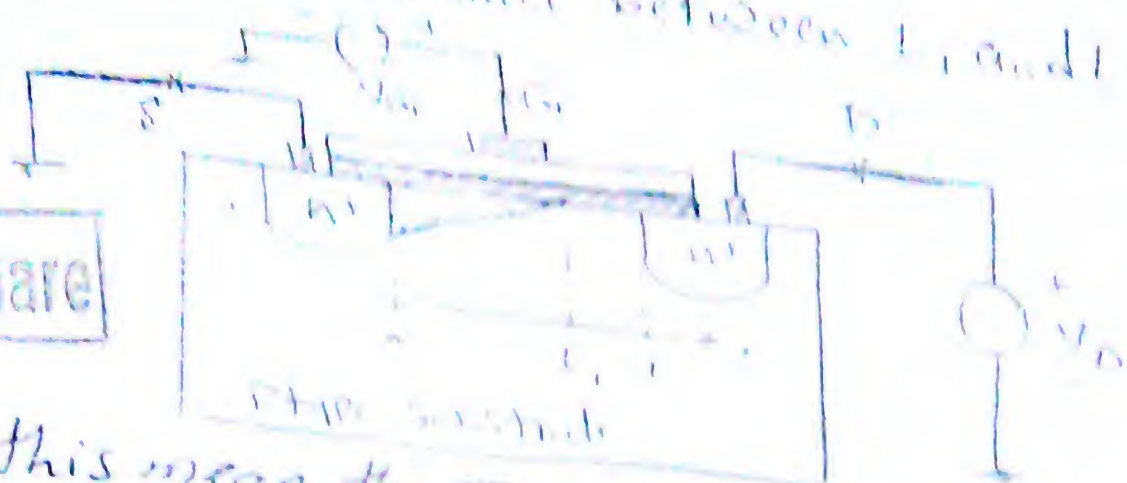
$$V_D = V_G - V_{TH}$$



or When  $V_{GS} = V_{TH}$

Mosfet No channel between  $L_1$  and  $L_2$

Center Share



Does this mean the Transistor cannot conduct Current?

Yes, it can conduct MOSFET in saturation

No MOSFET conducts in the channel region. It is a depletion region (charging hole) where  $V_D > V_G$

(i) Pinch off  $\rightarrow$  MOSFET in saturation region  $\rightarrow$  Constant Current source  $I_D = I_{D,sat}$   $\rightarrow$   $I_D$  is independent of  $V_D$

Derivation of I-V characteristics

\* channel charge density.





require an expression for channel charge  
(free electrons) per unit length  $\equiv$  channel density  
(if  $Q_{ch}$  is the channel charge per unit length  $\rightarrow$   $Q_{ch}$  is the channel density  $Q_{ch}$  is the channel density  $Q_{ch}$  is the channel density

$$\text{channel density} = \frac{\text{channel charge}}{\text{unit length}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = C \cdot V$$

Center Share

$C \equiv$  Gate capacitance per unit length

$V \equiv$  voltage difference between Gate and channel

$\Rightarrow Q \Rightarrow$  charge density (  $Q_{ch}$  )

$C_{ox} \equiv$  gate capacitance per unit area ( $F/m^2$ )  
channel & Gate  $C_{ox}$   $C_{ox}$   $C_{ox}$   $C_{ox}$

$$\Rightarrow C = W C_{ox}$$

Capacitor per unit length

width of MOSFET

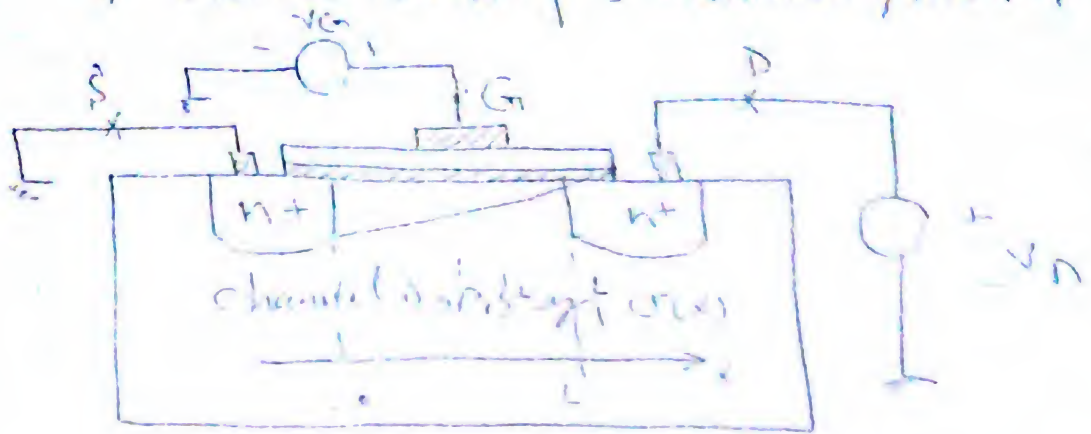
(Ground)  $\rightarrow$   $V_G = V_{GS}$   $V_D = V_{DS}$

$$\Rightarrow V_G = V_{GS} \quad V_D = V_{DS}$$

$V_{GS} < V_{DS}$   $V_{GS} < V_{DS}$



$Q$  charge density = Coulomb/meter



$(V_{GS} - V_{th})$   $\rightarrow$  channel charge density in  $C/m^2$

$$Q(x) = -W C_{ox} [V_{GS} - V_{th}]$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_D$$

Cell

### Drain Current

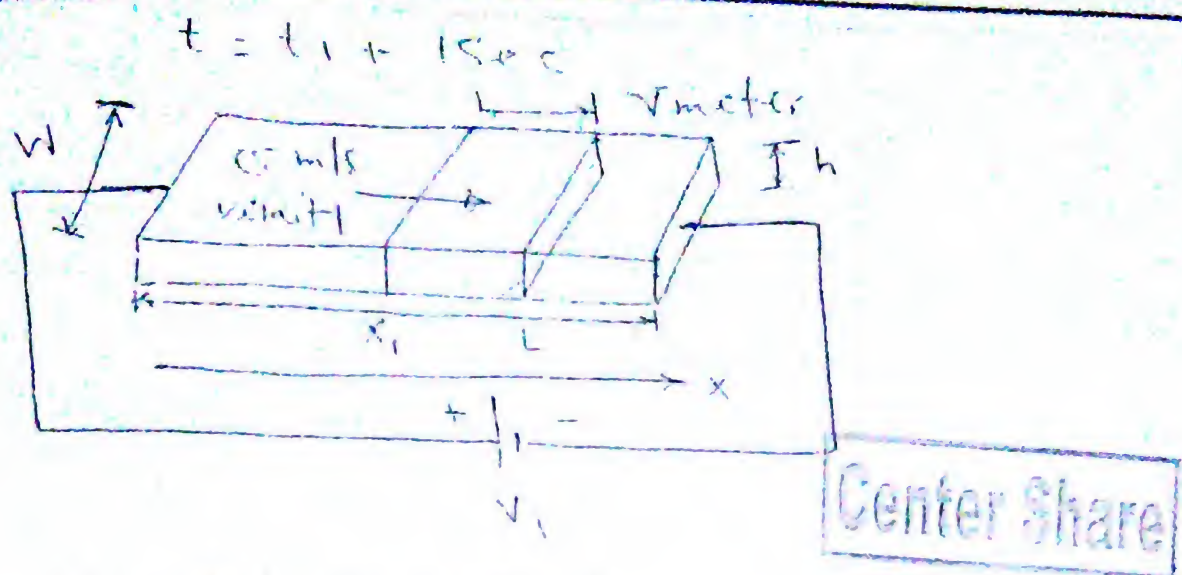
What relation between the mobile charge density and the current?

Drain current is the flow of electrons from drain to source

assume a bar of semiconductor having uniform charge density (per unit length) equal to  $Q$  and carrying current  $I$ .







$\therefore I =$  Total Charge that Passes through the Cross section of the bar in one second

Ex:  $I = Q \times V$  (where  $Q$  is charge and  $V$  is voltage)

$\therefore I = \frac{Q \times V}{T = 1 \text{ sec}}$

$Q \rightarrow$  charge

$V = \frac{V}{T = 1 \text{ sec}}$

$\therefore I = Q \times V$

Center Share

$I = Q \times V \rightarrow *$

(Drift Current)  $\Rightarrow$  MOSFET  $\rightarrow$   $I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{th})^2$

$\therefore \mu_n = \frac{1}{n} E \rightarrow$  electric field  $\rightarrow$  electron mobility

$\therefore Q = + \mu_n \frac{dC(x)}{dx} \rightarrow$  (1)



$$\therefore Q(x) = W C_{ox} [V_{GS} - V(x) - V_{TH}] \quad \rightarrow (2)$$

(\*) (2) < (1)  $\rightarrow$   $I_D$   $\rightarrow$   $I_{D,sat}$   $\mu$

$$\therefore I_D = W C_{ox} [V_{GS} - V(x) - V_{TH}] \mu_n \frac{dV(x)}{dx}$$

( $V_{GS}$  &  $V_{DS}$ ) terminal voltages  $\rightarrow$   $I_D$   $\rightarrow$   $I_{D,sat}$   $\mu$

$\rightarrow$   $I_{D,sat}$   $\mu$

$$I_D \times dx = W C_{ox} [V_{GS} - V(x) - V_{TH}] \mu_n dV(x)$$

$$\therefore \int_{x=0}^{x=L} I_D dx = \int_{V(x)=0}^{V(x)=V_{DS}} \mu_n C_{ox} W [V_{GS} - V(x) - V_{TH}] dV(x)$$

Center Share

$$\therefore I_D \times L = \mu_n C_{ox} W \left[ V_{GS} V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} - V_{TH} V_{DS} \right]$$

$$\therefore I_D \times L = \mu_n C_{ox} W \left[ (V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

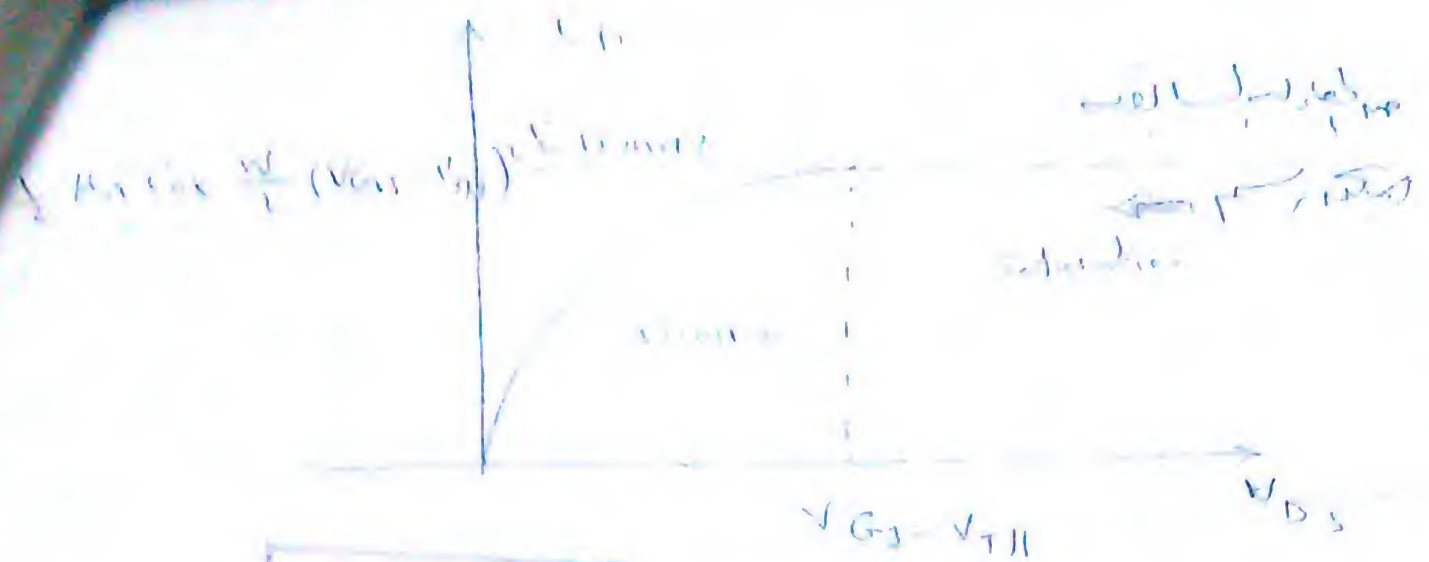
$$\therefore I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left[ 2(V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2 \right]$$

$$I_D \propto (\mu_n \propto C_{ox} \propto \frac{W}{L})$$

$W/L$  Called (aspect ratio)

$$W/L = \frac{\mu_n}{\mu_p} \quad \text{Current gain factor}$$





**Center Share**

(Back off)  $\rightarrow$   $I_D$

at Back off  $V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$

so  $I_{D,max}$   $\rightarrow$   $I_{D,max} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$



EX-1.3

Plot  $I_D - V_{DS}$  characteristics for different values of  $V_{GS}$ .

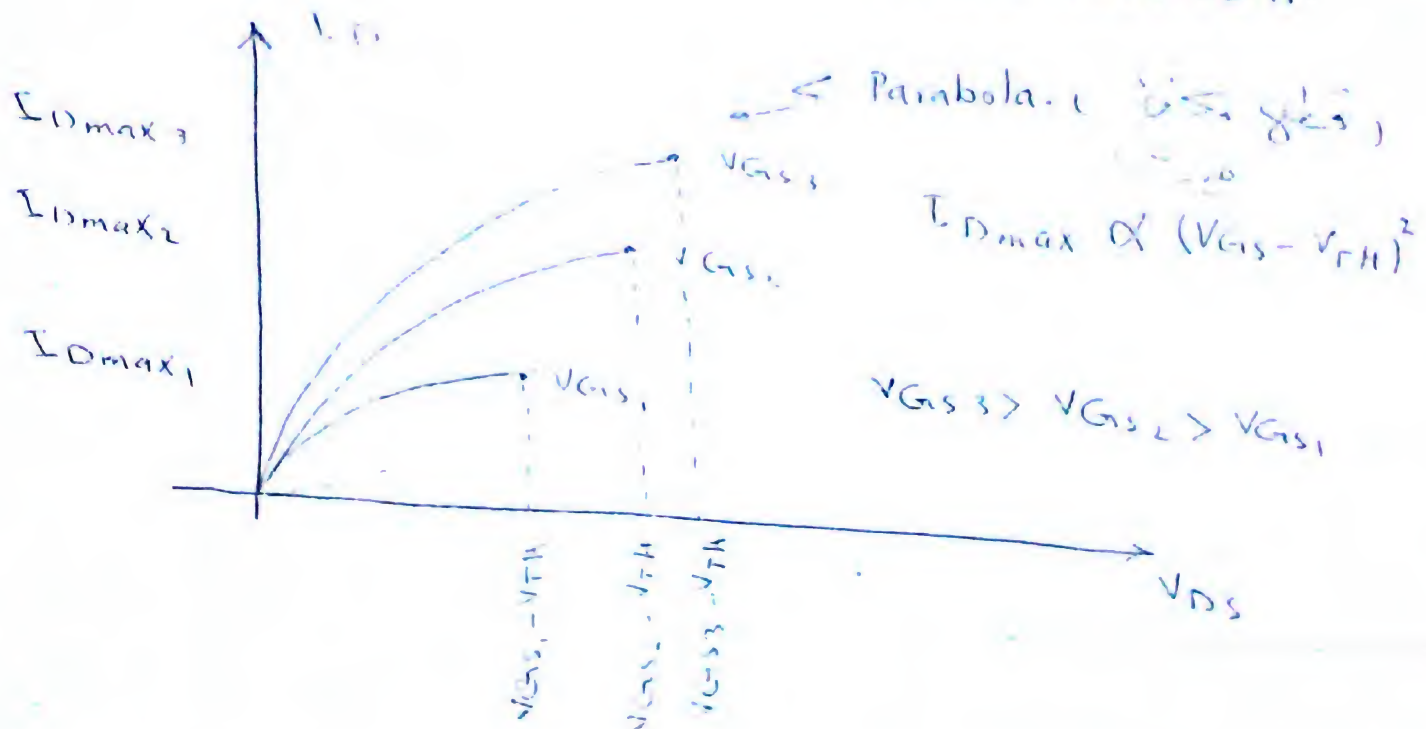
Solution

Center Share

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [2(V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2]$$

$$\therefore I_{Dmax} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

$\therefore V_{GS}$  increased  $\therefore I_{Dmax}$  increased



For  $V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_{TH}$ ,  $I_D$  is in linear region

Linear MOSFET

if  $V_{DS} \ll 2(V_{GS} - V_{TH})$

$\therefore (V_{DS})^2$  is very small



$$\therefore I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \times 2 (V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS}$$

$$\therefore I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS}$$

if  $V_{DS} \leq V_{GS} - V_{TH}$  then MOSFET is in linear region.

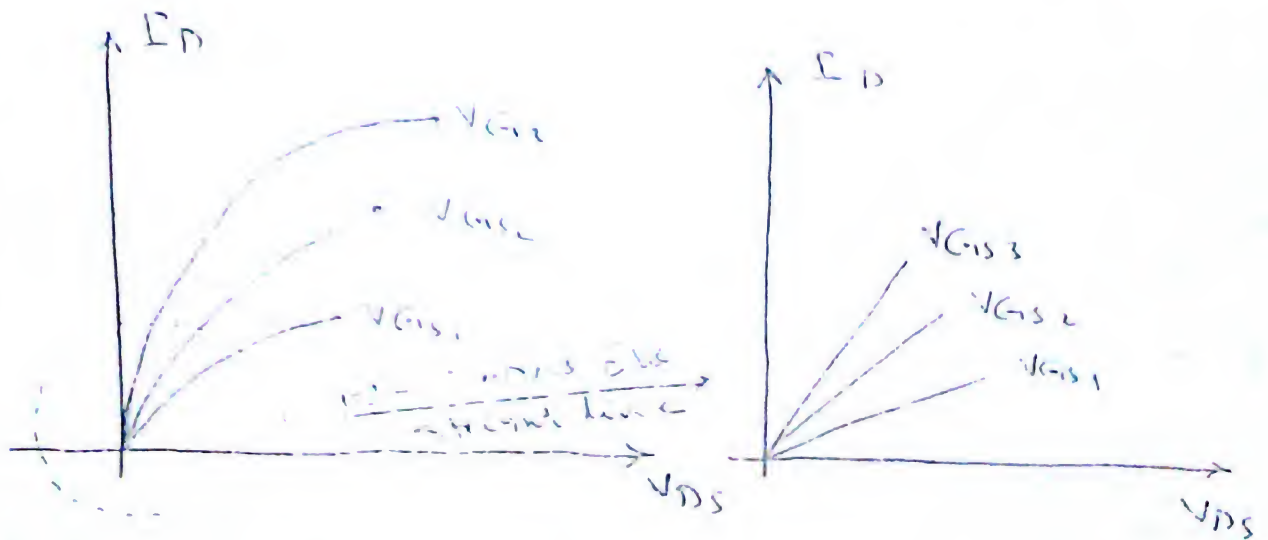
$$\therefore R_{on} (\text{on resistance}) = \frac{V_{DS}}{I_D}$$

Confer Share

$$\therefore R_{on} = \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})}$$

for  $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TH}$  MOSFET is in saturation.

if  $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TH}$  then MOSFET is in saturation.



Note:

$$V_{GS} = V_{TH} \quad \text{at } I_D = 0 \quad \text{and } R_{on} \text{ is not defined}$$

$$\therefore R_{on} = \infty$$

MOSFET operating as electronic switch



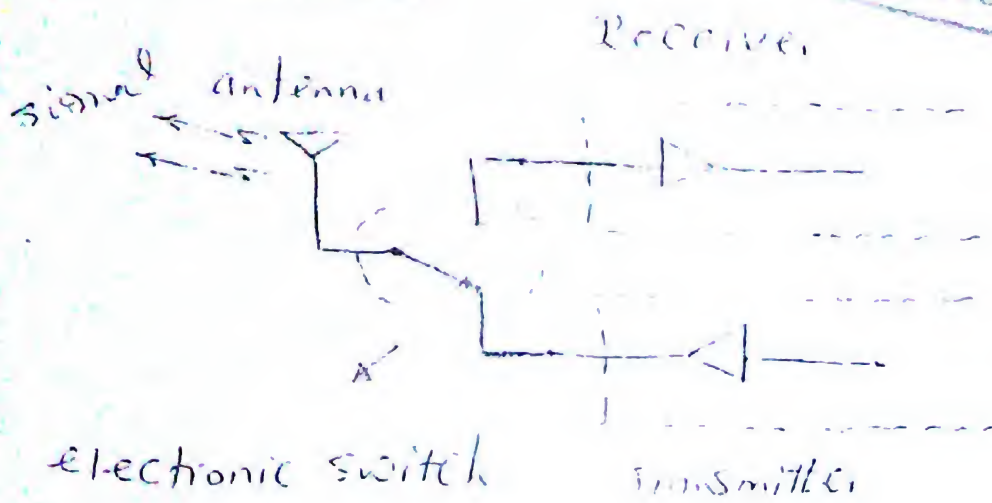
Switch MOSFET

Ex. 1.4 →

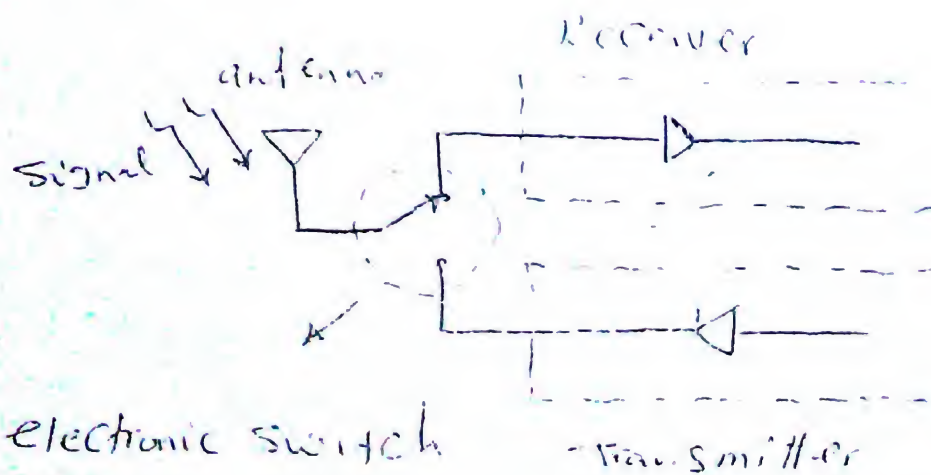
a Cordless Phone incorporates a single antenna for reception and Transmission - EXPLAIN how the system must be configured.

Solution

Center Share



هذا النظام يسمى  
مشاركة المركز (Phone)  
للتشغيل الإرسال والاستقبال  
في نفس الوقت  
التيارات 20mV



نظام MOSFET (Switch) →

low resistivity →

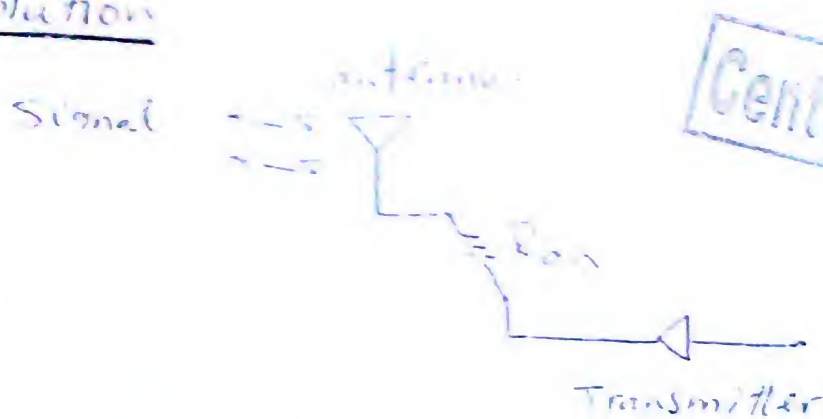
$$R_{on} \downarrow \leftarrow V_{GS} \uparrow \propto W/L \uparrow$$



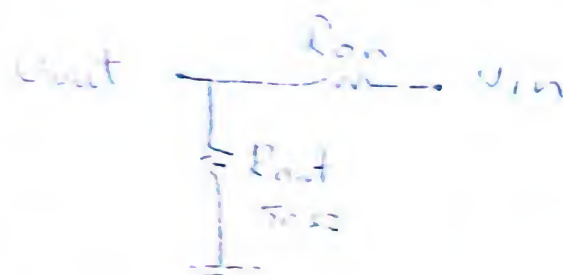
EX. 1.5

in the context of example 1.4 the switch connecting the Transmitter to the antenna must attenuate the signal, e.g. by no more than 10%. if  $V_{DD} = 1.8V$ ,  $I_{n, Cox} = 100 \mu A / \mu m^2$  and  $V_{TH} = 0.4V$ , determine the minimum required aspect ratio of the switch. assume the antenna can be modeled as a  $50 \Omega$  resistor.

Solution



Center Share



Center Share

so attenuation  $\leq 10\%$

so  $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \geq 0.9$

so  $V_{out} = V_{in} \times \frac{R_{ant}}{R_{ant} + R_{on}}$



$$\therefore \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{out} + P_{on}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{P_{out}}{P_{out} + P_{on}} \geq 0.9$$

$$\therefore P_{out} \geq 0.9(P_{out} + P_{on})$$

$$\therefore 0.1 P_{out} \geq 0.9 P_{on}$$

$$\therefore P_{on} \leq \frac{0.1 P_{out}}{0.9}$$

$$\therefore P_{out} \leq 9 P_{on}$$

$$\therefore P_{on} \leq 5.6 \text{ mW}$$

Center Share

$$\therefore P_{on} = \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})}$$

$$P_{on} \downarrow \quad \therefore V_{GS} \uparrow = V_{DD} = 1.8 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore P_{on} = \frac{1}{100 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{W}{L} (1.8 - 0.4)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{100 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{W}{L} (1.8 - 0.4)} \leq 5.6 \text{ mW}$$

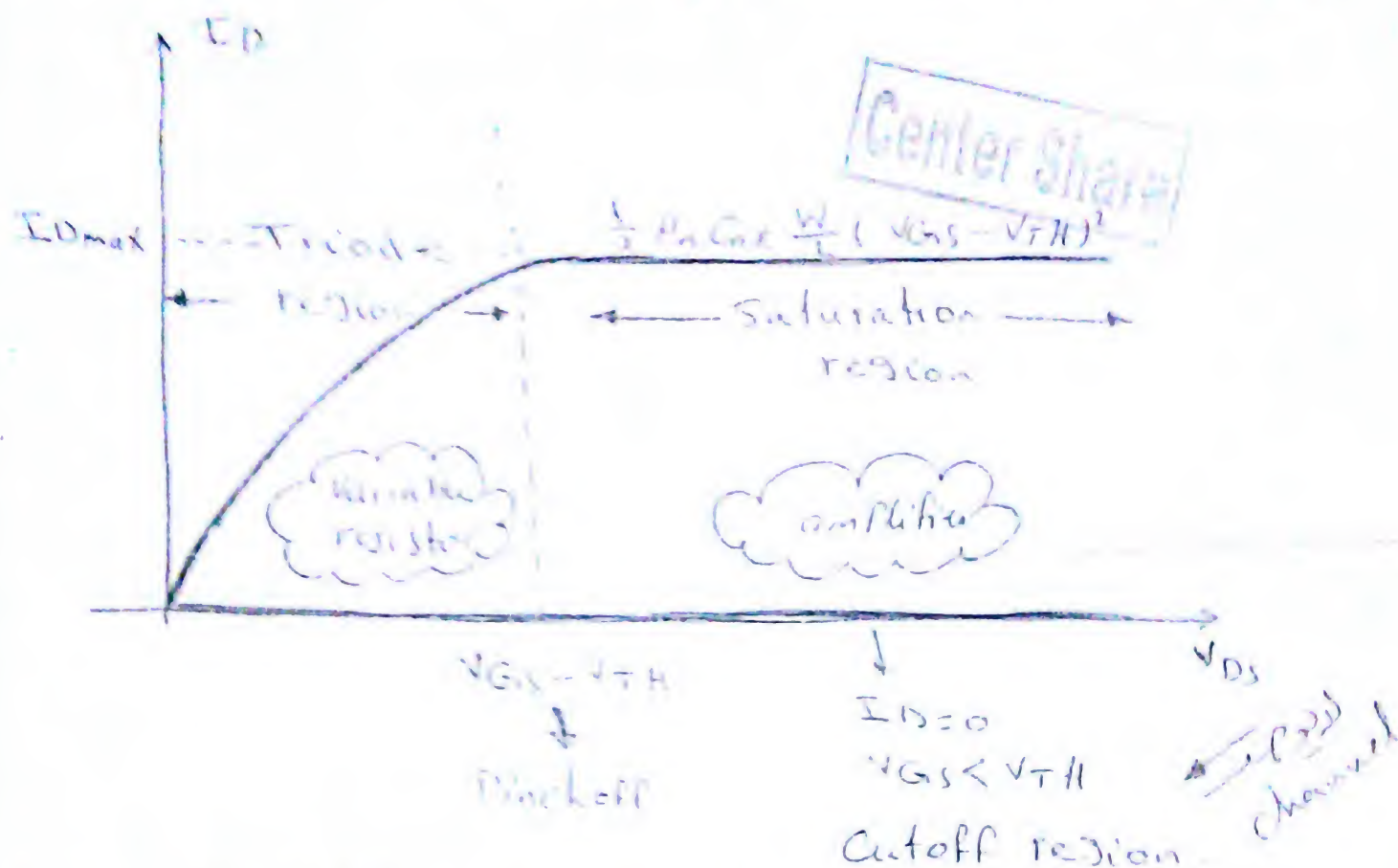
$$\therefore 1 \leq 7.24 \times 10^{-4} W/L$$

$$\therefore W/L \geq 1276. \quad \therefore W/L(\min) = 1276$$



## Triode and Saturation regions

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [2(V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2]$$



\*\*\* MOSFET operate in Triode region or linear region when  $V_{DS} < (V_{GS} - V_{TH})$

→ • if  $V_{DS} \ll 2(V_{GS} - V_{TH})$  Called

MOSFET in deep Triode region and operate as resistor

$$R_{on} = \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})}$$



\*\*\* MOSFET operates in saturation when

When  $V_{DS} > (V_{GS} - V_{TH})$  and MOSFET drain current becomes constant or reaches

saturation

$I_{D,sat}$  (saturation)  $\rightarrow$  MOSFET is in saturation

$\downarrow$   $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TH}$  Drain

• If  $V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$  MOSFET (Pinch off)

If  $V_{DS}$  increased the Pinch off Point shift towards

the drain

Pinch off Point shift towards

**Center Share**

(Drain) is  $V_{GS} - V_{TH}$  Pinch off Point

Pinch off Point



$(V_{GS} - V_{TH})$

$$I_{D,sat} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=L} I_D dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=L} \mu_n C_{ox} W [V_{GS} - V_{TH}] dV_{GS}$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_{GS} - V_{TH}]^2$$



For  $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TH}$  the MOSFET is in saturation region

(1) In saturation region,  $I_D$  is independent of  $V_{DS}$

$$I_D \propto (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

Center Share

$I_{DSS}$  (Drain Saturation Current) =  $I_{DSS}$

Note:

$(V_{GS} - V_{TH})$  called (overdrive voltage)

Note:

MOSFET sometimes called (square law) device

where  $I_D \propto (\text{overdrive voltage})^2$

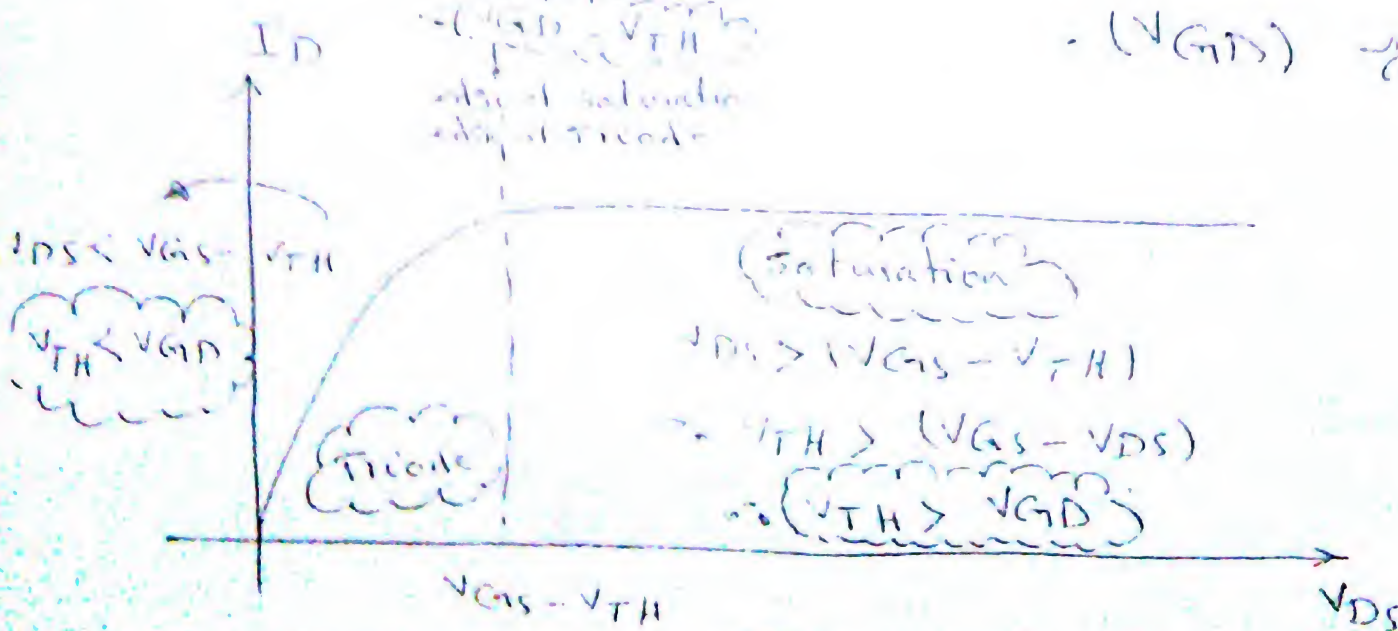
⇒ determine the region of operation

For MOSFET,  $I_D$  is given by

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

at  $V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$   
at  $V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$

$$I_D \propto (V_{GS})^2$$





- MOSFET  $\Rightarrow$  Saturation region

$$V_{GD} < V_{TH} \quad , \quad V_{GS} > V_{TH}$$

- MOSFET  $\Rightarrow$  edge of saturation or edge of Triode

$$V_{GD} = V_{TH} \quad , \quad V_{GS} > V_{TH}$$

- MOSFET  $\Rightarrow$  Triode region

$$V_{GD} > V_{TH} \quad , \quad V_{GS} > V_{TH}$$

- MOSFET  $\Rightarrow$  Cut/off region

$$V_{GS} < V_{TH} \quad \text{No channel}$$

- MOSFET  $\Rightarrow$  deep Triode region

$$V_{DS} \leq 2(V_{GS} - V_{TH}) \quad , \quad V_{GS} > V_{TH}$$

\* MOSFET in Saturation region operating

a) Current source with current  $I_{Dmax}$ .

(Saturation)

$\Rightarrow$  Current source MOSFET

$$I_{Dmax} \Rightarrow$$

$$I_{Dmax} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$



$$V_{GS} \uparrow \Rightarrow I_D \uparrow$$

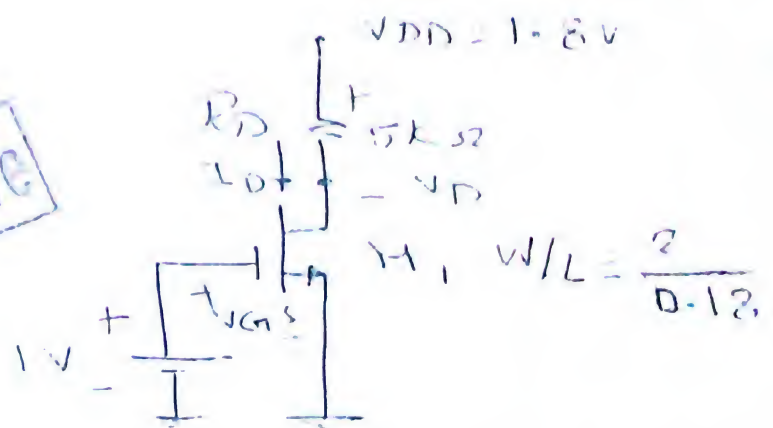
∴ MOSFET called Voltage Controlled Current Source.

Ex. 1-6

Calculate the bias current of  $M_1$  in fig.

Assume the  $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu A/V^2$  and  $V_{TH} = 0.4V$  if the gate voltage increases by 10mV. What is the change in the drain voltage?

Center Share



Solution

Assume  $M_1$  is in saturation region.

Assume  $M_1$  in saturation region.

$$V_{GS} = 1V$$

$$\therefore I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

$$\therefore I_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{2}{0.18} (1 - 0.4)^2 = 200 \mu A$$

لدينا  $I_D = 200 \mu A$



$$V_D = V_{DD} - I_D \times R_D$$

$$V_D = 1.8 - 200 \mu A \times 5k\Omega = 0.8V$$

$$V_{GD} = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2 < V_{TH}$$

MOSFET in Saturation region.

$$i.e. V_G = 1 + 10mV = 1.01V$$

assume  $M_1$  in saturation region

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{2}{0.18} (1.01 - 0.4)^2$$

$$I_D = 206.7 \mu A$$

$$V_D = V_{DD} - I_D \times R_D$$

$$V_D = 1.8 - 206.7 \mu A \times 5k\Omega = 0.766V$$

$$V_{GD} = (1 - 0.766) < V_{TH}$$

$M_1$  in Saturation region.

change in  $V_D$

$$= 0.8 - 0.766 = 34mV$$

Don't Share

Ge

e



# BJT & MOSFET Comparison

BJT	MOSFET
edge of active or saturation $V_{BE} \approx 0.7$ or $V_{BE} - V_{BE}$	edge of saturation or Triode region $V_{GS} = V_{TH}$ or $V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$
$I_C - V_{BE}$ the relation is exponential	$I_D - V_{GS}$ the relation square law
in all BJT circuit have same dimensions	aspects ratio of each MOSFET may be chosen to satisfy the requirements
the $R_{in}$ very low for $R_{in}$ of MOSFET	the gate of MOSFET draw no bias current so that $R_{in}$ is very high

MOSFET

Power ↓

↓

↓